## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-METAMORA-THE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Mus PERE-RIP VAN BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Jane Shore-Catherine and Perfectio.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—The Serious WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A LADY IN DIFFI-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-LA PETITE AMOREUZ-JEANNE D'ARC-LE MARSELLAISE.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway-Collins' New Miscella WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN PER-BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Burlesque Opera and Negro Minstelly.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, AND THE DIORANA OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL—At 563 Broadway. APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway-THE HIBERNIA, BY MES.

New York, Sunday, October 14, 1835.

The News. The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port last night from San Juan, with intelligence from California to the 20th ult. The news is somewhat important and startling. Our previous advices left the people of the Pacific State quietly depositing their ballots for the choice of rulers, and we are now enabled to give the result of their votes. It will surprise many, no doubt, to learn that Mr. J. Neely Johnson, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, has defeated Governor Bigler by about five thousand mejority, and that the whole American State ticket is elected. The Know Nothings have also secured a majority in the State Legislature, which knocks Gwin's chances for the United States Senate into the shade, and secures one more American at least to that body. The cholera broke out among the passengers on board the Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam, on her passage up to San Fran cisco, and before she arrived in port, one hundred and six fell victims to the fearful disease. A full list of their names will be found in another column. The Uncle Sam had the passengers which left this port on the 20th of August last on the steamer Northern Light. A number of the sick had also died in the hospital at San Francisco. The reports published in some of the San Francisco papers respecting the mortality on board the Uncle Sam are undoubtedly exaggerated, and are calculated to produce unne cessary alarm. There was not a single case of cholera on board the Northen Light on her voyage to this port, nor were there any cases on board the steamer which left San Francisco on the Two flourishing towns had been reduced to ashes, embracing a loss of more than six hundred thousand dollars. The village of Grass Valley was almost entirely destroyed on the 14th of September, burning over an area of nearly thirty acres, and the town of Weaverville suf-

liquor law were not sufficiently complete to cuable us to decide whether it had been adopted or not. From San Juan we learn that Col. Kinney had resigned the Governorship, and that a meeting had been called to make a new selection. The English Consul had notified the Colonel that, in the event of his re-election, his authority would be re-

fered a like calamity on the 7th. The anniversary

of the admission of California into the Union was

celebrated at San Francisco on the 10th September

in grand style. The Governor elect had visited San

Francisco, and met with a most enthusiastic recep-

tion. The returns of the vote on the prohibitory

cognized by him as the British representative.

Our latest advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 4th of August. An extraordinary session of the Legislature had been convoked in order to terinate the difficulty existing between the representative and royal branches of the government with respect to the former refusal of the houses to pass a money appropriation bill. His Majesty address the members in a royal speech, and having told them-à la Napoleon-the object for which he had called them together, he said he hoped they would pass the cash bill, have a short session, and adjourn The members of both houses-having perhap "cooled off" during the recess-replied in an address full of hope and promise for the support of royalty. The foundation stone of the Sailors' Home, at Hopolphu, was laid on the 31st of July. The King made some very appropriate remarks on the occasion. Aid in money towards the successful sustainment of the enterprise is expected from New Bedferd, Fairhaven, New London, and other whaling ports of the United States.

By telegraph from New Orleans we have interest ing news from Mexico. Gen. Alvarez had been elect ed President, but it was thought that the military would not permit him to enter the capital to assume the duties of the office. As it is improbable that Alvarez would be deterred by such a menace, some hard fighting was looked for between the several factions. Gen. La Vega had retired, and Gen. Carrera had again assumed his duties as President. There were vague rumors affoat that Gen. Gadsden. our Minister, had furnished Alvarez with arms and money, but the reports had been contradicted by both those functionaries.

It will be seen by the reports given elsewhere that the silver grave are actively organizing throughout the city and State, and are determined not to coalease with the so-called republicans. Seven or eight whig ward committees have renu diated the fusion Syracuse platform and ticket, and will send delegates to the "straight out" whig convention that meets in this city on the 23d instant. So far only one ward has endorsed the republican

The 9 A. M. express train from Baltimore for Philadelphia was delayed about an hour yesterday morning by an accident, and in consequence the through passengers were detained in Philadelphia until the 5 o'clock P. M. train for New York. The cause of detention was the blowing out the head of one of the cylinders of the locomotive when the train had proceeded about eight miles from Baltimore, which compelled the substitution of another

locomotive. The jury in the case of Wagner, charged with enlisting men for the Crimea, found the prisoner guilty. The penalty is not more than one the dellars fine and three years' imprisonment. The

case will be argued on points of law.

The official report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday presents no feature of special interest. The city is in a very satisfactory condition, so far as its sanitary state is concerned. The whole number of deaths for the week was but 306-namely, 68 men, 62 women, 134 boys. and 122 girls-an increase of 11 on the mor talify of the week previous. The principa causes of death were:-Consumption, 44; conges-tion of the luoge, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 9; congestion of the brain, 6; inflammation of the brain, 7; dropsy in the head, 14; diarrhoa, 7; dysentery, 20; inflammation of the bowels, 11; infantum, 14; convulsions (infantile), 31; cronp, 8; scarlet fever, 6; hooping cough, 6; and marasums (infantile), 44. There were 23 deaths from violett causes, 24 cases of stillborn, and 7

premature births. The following is the classific tion of diseases:—Bones, joints, &c., 2; brain and nerves, 77; generative organs, 4; heart and blood vessels, 11; lungs, throat, &c., 90; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 7; stillborn and premature births, 31; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 128; uncertain seat and general fevers, 30; urinary organs, 4; old age 2 The nativity table gives 285 natives of the United States, 53 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, and the balance of various European

The sales of cotton vesterday reached about 1,000 bales, based upon middling uplands at about 94c., Mobile do. at 94c., and New Orleans do. at 94c. Estimates of the amount of the crop grown the present year are premature, and opinions widely differ. While some suppose that it may reach 3,500,000 bales, others think that it will not exceed 2,900,000 a 3,000,000. The latter contend that the planters have grown more grain this year than last, and that less land has been planted with cotton. Time alone can prove who is the nearest right. Flour was firm, without change in prices, while sales were more freely made. There was rather more doing it wheat, and with more stability in prices. Southern a \$2 25, and Western red, \$1 90 a \$1 92. Pork was firm at \$23 50 a \$24, and lard at 11/c. a 12c Freights were in better demand and rates closed with a better feeling. Several charters were made, including two or three for Marseilles.

## The Great Struggle of 1856—The Federal

Constitution Put Upon Trial. The Presidential election of 1856 will be the first direct issue of the constitution upon the slavery question. It is vain for politicians and political managers longer to blink the subject or to seek its avoidance. It is neither possible or desirable to put off the trial. Within a short six months an effective fusion of all the antislavery elements has been successfully secured, and a grand abolition party has been organized. That party is based upon sentiments utterly antagonistic to the principles upon which the government of the United States was formed. By its avowed maxims and its declared purposes, by its articles of faith and its rituals of service, by the known character of its members, the declarations of its leaders and by the unity and strength of its movements, we are forced to the conclusion that the coming Presidential election will be the first, and probably the last, great struggle between the constitution of 1787 and the anti slavery and abolition fanaticism of the North, stimulated by all the effort, means and influence of the governing classes in Western Europe. Such is already the issue forced upon the American people by the recent organization of the abolition party of the North. All other questions have been thrust aside for that one great struggle, involving the present Union and the whole government founded by Washington. It affects every interest of the republic.

The financial, political, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural-our great railroad thoroughfares, our marts of trade, the vast expenditures of years to adapt ourselves to the present condition of things-are more or less put to hazard by that election. It will surpass in deep importance that which resulted in the triumph of Jefferson in 1800, and of Jackson in 1828, as much as the union and progress of the whole republic does that of the mere petty questions of office and policy. All Europe will watch the struggle-the monarchists and aristocrats hoping that the Union may perish in the triumph of abolition; scarcely greater is the hope that the Allied Powers may be successful in the East than that the demons of disunion may win their victories over the American constitution. As formidable as is the Russian empire, as steadily as that covernment interposes a check to the schemes of universal dominion concocted by the Western Alliance, the American system of rule is a more dangerous and a more effective instrument for subverting the plans of France and England than even that absolute Power. Russia exercises a negative influence upon the governments of Western Europe. They contend with her now for the purpose of disabling her-to cripple her energies-to render her a harmless antagonist at some future day, when otherwise she might become capable of independent and triumphant action. The aggressive power of Russia is in her army and her navy-the aggressive power of the United States is in the example of their free government, in the universal education of their people, in ideas diffused amongst all classes and amongst all

Let us regard for a moment the interest which the monarchical and aristocratic classes in Western Europe have in the triumph of the abolitionists in this country. They feel the effect of the union of even the democracy of the Old World, where it has not a voice to ntter its grievances, not a drum to beat to quarters, not a house for council, not a gun for defence-where it is a poor hunted cabal, driven to acts of desperation, and often disgraced, by the fierce persecutions of the governing classes. In 1848, when monarchy was resting upon the solid triumphs of the Napoleonic wars-upon the statutes of Vienna in 1815-the spirit of liberty suddenly rose, like a giant refreshed from sleep, and in a moment there was not a throne upon the Continent, save that of Russia, that did not either crumble into dust or totter and shake to its very centre. Such a mountain of injustice. extortion and suffering had been heaped up that in heaving the huge mass from its centre it tore up the very foundations of society. In its reconstruction the old governing classes were able again to become rulers. This reference to the past eight years is enough to show that even the democracy of Europe is a threatening and dangerous element in their govern-

No sooner had the new order of things been established than the Cabinets of Paris and London turned their attention to the United States. They had an adjourned difficulty with Russia, but it was not then supposed possible that it could result in war. They sent over to us the tripartite treaty. By it they proposed to inaugurate European intervention in American politics, making an issue upon the question of Cuba, and ultimately to set positive limits to the further progress of this republic. The grand scheme was to bring the United States into subjection to the Western Powersto take from us the prestige of independent action-to discredit our system in the eyes of the masses of Europe, and in that way to impair and break the force of its example. Lord Clarendon made formal announcement of the intentions of the Allied governments in this respect. The British aristocracy had been feasting our Ministers and our Northern citizens visiting England—they had leaguel came the allies of our traitors, stimulating a war upon the institutions of the South with a view of dissolving the federal Union. The connection of the two continents, and the alarming assimilation of ideas, rendered it necessary that something should be done.

Upon an average, thirty thousand letters are transmitted from this country to Europe by every steamer that leaves our shores. Thirty thousand messengers are thus periodically despatched into every nook and corner of the Eastern world, to expatiate upon the institutions of the United States. Thus a million and a half of witnesses are annually furnished by the American people to their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, to give testimony of the operations of republicanism in the United States-to tell them how individuals can protect themselves; how labor is rewarded; how education is general; how peaceful and successful are all our industrial interests. At this point of view we can see the silent, but effective influence of the American upon the European system of government. The curious and speculative reader who has witnessed the almost marvellous changes which have occurred in England and on the Continent within a short period-changes which have brought even the London Times into the very meshes of democracy; which have compelled the British Cabinet continually to thrust forward reform projects, to satisfy the people; which have just now forced the Queen's government to reverse a rule of two hundred years standing, by which all important appointments have been made from the aristocracy at home, by conferring upon Mr. Hincks, a colonial subject, and one of the people; the Governorship of Barbadoes-changes which have driven the government into close alliance with a dynasty to overthrow which, le than fifty years ago, on account of its illegitimacy, it involved the country in a measureless debt and a long and frightful war; that have compelled even the Asiatic ruler of all the Russias to coalesce with the middling and the lower orders, and confer the chief places in his Cabinet upon persons of those classes, in order to defend his government against the aristocracy of the Empire-we repeat, that the curious reader will not fail to attribute these wonderful events to the influence of the institutions of the United States. All these changes it will be remembered, have taken place since the establishment of the American government. If they are coincidences, they are certainly The present dynasty of France is an authorita-

very remarkable; for every step that has been taken by the rulers of the Old World has been in the direction of the institutions of the New. tive recognition of the doctrines of popular rights-doctrines now almost universally acquiesced in in Europe, even in palpable violation of the statutes of the Congress of Vienna of 1815, which were declared to be the "unalterable law" of the States represented in that

The emigration to the United States, and the intimate manner, through that agency, in which we have become linked to the Old World, by its reactive influence, is enough of itself ultimately to effect a complete revolution in Eu-

Thus we have a view of the interest which the governing classes on the other side have in destroying the federal Union. It is their only remedy. They cannot stop the work by proscribing persons. They cannot localize or individualize the principle that is warring upon the tenures of absolute power. Newspapers may be interdicted, personal restraints may be imposed, the public voice may be suppressed; but there is no power to prevent men from thinking or ideas from circulating. There may be aristocracy in government; but there will ever be democracy in thought.

We have thus, then, to fight in the coming Presidential election the combined aristocracy of Europe and the combined abolitionists of our own country.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION - STATEMENT OF DOCTOR KANE. The HERALD and several other city journals have published detailed accounts of the toils, trials and happy return of the Arctic expedition under Doctor Kane's command. In these publications the word "state ment" is used in such a manner as to lead people to suppose that the Chief of the Expedition has given an official account of it. Such is not the fact. On the night of the return of the Arctic and Release, fifteen or twenty reporters were despatched to different parts of the city to hunt up the intrepid navigators. Several of these gentlemen had interviews with Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Sontag and others, and jotted down the result. Dr. Kane was the centre about which revolved a large circle of eager listeners and close questioners. He replied courteously to these inquiries, and his remarks, as well as those of his compatriots, were placed before the public in the form of a connected narrative. and called statements. But the rules of the service of which Dr. Kane is so brilliant an ornament, prevent any officer from making an official report to any person except the Secretary of the Navy. In consequence of this fact we shall be obliged to await for Doctor Kane's official statement until Mr. Dobbin allows a copy to be made for the press. We trust that the Hon. Secretary will make so interesting a document public as soon as possible.

BUYING A COFFIN .- The London correspondent of the Inverness (Scotland) Advertiser, gets off the following bit of experience of a model

temperance man:-The other evening, at a temperance meeting, a person in the hall got up and said, "My friends, three months ago I signed the pledge. (Clapping of hands and approving cheers.) In a month afterwards, my friends, three that he proving cheers. In a month afterwards, my friends, I had a severeign in my pocket—a thing I never had before. (Clapping and loud cheers.) In another month, my friends, I had a good coat on my back—a thing I never had before. (Cheers and clapping much louder.) A fortsight after that, my fiends, I bought a coffin." The audience was going to cheer here, but stopped and looked serious. "You wonder," continued the lecturer, why I bought a coffin. Well, my friends, I bought the coffin because I felt pretty certain that II kept the pledge another fortnight I should want one."

Apply this to President Pierce and his adoption into the regular democratic party of the Van Buren free soil Buffalo seceders, and it fits remarkably. Of the Baltimore Convention of 52, Mr. Pierce signed the pledge; in the election, he got the sovereign in his pocket; in his inaugural address he put a new coat upon his back, and in a certain removal from our Custom House, in connection with other transactions, he bought his coffin, and the hard shells have been drumming upon it ever since. Who has the Scarlet letter?

LATEST ON THE DANISH SOUND QUESTION-That a special messenger has not been sent to our Minister at Copenhagen to re-open nego-tiations, but that Marcy holds his ground for themselves with our abolitionists—they be as usual, will end in a back out.

ernor, in Ohio, is elected by a large plurality over Medill, democrat, and very probably by a majority of some two or three thousand over-both Medill and Trimble, independent. This result is claimed by the Seward fusionists as a tremendous victory; but, compared with their eighty thousand majority in the State last year, it is a tremendous loss. In the same ratio of loss, another such election will reduce the fusionists to a decided minority in the great State of Ohio. Had the independent whig and Know Nothing conservative move-ment commenced a little earlier, they might have done the work this season. Their great mistake was in awaiting the action of the convention which nominated this abolition fusion Chase ticket. The anti-administration conservatives should have kept aloof from the Seward fusionists, and should have taken the field from the start in behalf of the principles of the Union and the constitution.

In Pennsylvania the success of the democrats is the natural result of the attempt to fuse the national and free soil Know Nethings, the old whigs, the free soilers proper and the radical abolitionists, without any common principle of action, except free soll and a com-mon eleventh hour candidate for Canal Commissioner. The incongruous and diverse materials that had carried the State with such a rush the year before, as to lead to the belief that they were absolutely irresistible, had been quarreling over the blunder. The effort of the Know Nothings to elect Simon Cameron to the United States Senate had much to do with the alienation of the whig and Know Nothing conservatives from this free soil and pliable Know Nothing and Know Something coalition. That Cameronian experiment, in fact, was the entering wedge to the dissolution of that mongrel alliance of which, in Pennsylvania nothing but the scattered fragments now remain. It must be remembered, however, that considerable numbers of whig conservatives in this last election voted the democratic ticket, as the choice between two evils, so that the result is no test of the actual strength of the Pennsylvania democracy, nor any proof of a returning popularity to the administration.

The net results of all these late elections are that the Know Nothing or American order, with its present organization and proscriptive principles, will not answer as the basis of a great and homogeneous national party-that the abolition league in the North, though broken in Pennsylvania, still holds the vantage ground in Ohio; and that the democratic party is rapidly coming together again, while the conservative elements of opposition to the Pierce administration are still adrift, North and South. Beyond these fixed facts, everything in reference to the campaign for the Presidency is still in doubt. We believe, however, that, North and South, an overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of the Union and the constitution; and that a decided majority are in favor of a new administration at Washington. The politics and parties of the whole country are still in a state of effervescence and revolution, and nothing short of three or four months of the approaching Congress will put them into a definite shape for the great battle

A MORMON ASTRONOMER-THE LAW OF PLANETARY ROTATION DISCOVERED BY PROFES-SOR ORSON PRATT .-- We have received a slip of two printed columns of mathematical esti mates and figures, entitled "The Law of Planetary Rotation, discovered by Professor Orson Pratt," addressed "to the Editor." In this proclamation, in the course of a very learned introduction, Professor Pratt says :-

Firmly believing, from my early youth, that the diar-nal periods of the planets were the results of some hidden law. I have endeavored, at different times, to discover the same, so as to determine the periods of rotation by calculation instead of observation. After many fruitless researches in regard to the original causes of planetary motion, I was led by the indications of certain hypotheses to seek for the law of rotation connected with the masses and diameters of the planets, or, in other words, with their densities. These investigations resulted in the de-

their densities. These investigations resulted in the de-velopement of the following beautiful law:— The cube roots of the densities of the planers are as the square roots of their periods of rotation;— Or, which amounts to the same thing—the squares of the cube roots of the dessities of the planers are as

THE CUEE ROOTS OF THE DENSITIES OF THE PLANETS ARE AS THERE PERCORS OF RETATION.

Eut as the densities of globes are proportional to their masses or quantities of matter, divided by their volumes, or by the cubes of their diameters, it follows that the rotation of the planets, considered as spheres, is proportional to their masses and diameters. The law, therefore, may be expressed in terms of the masses and diameters, as follows: as follows:

The sections of the cube roots of the masses of the flaters, divided by the secares of their diameters, are as their flaters or retailed.

To illustrate the correctness of this law, I will give the

To ilinstrate the corrections of the earth equal to 1; fellowing examples:—
Example 1. Giving the mass of the earth equal to 1; its equatorial dommeter, 7925.5 miles; its period of rotation, 2th. 5tm. 4.096475s. mean solar time, which is equal to one absolute sidereal day; also the mass of the planet Mercury equal to 0.0927694; and its diameter 3140 miles; it is required to find the period of Mercury's rotation.

: (0.0027094) : : 23h. 56m. 4.090475s. : 24h. 5m. (8140)

(7925.5) The Professor gives a half dozen other examples in illustration of his theory, and supports it by a very plausible mathematical argument. We call the attention of Professor Maury, of the National Observatory, and all other experienced astronomers, to the subject. Professor Orson Pratt is a Mormon—a Mormon elder-a Mormon apostle, and has we understand, as many wives as an Egyptian Pacha; but if there be anything new or valuable in this planetary theory of his, it is none the less valuable on that account.

BEAUTIES OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND .-- An account of a visit to Blackwell's Island appears elsewhere which will repay perusal. In the first place it is gratifying to see that the work of reform is going on vigorously at the Penitentiary Hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Sanger, the Resident Physician, and the committee of the Board of Ten Governors. It is to be hoped that no negligence or spirit of conservatism will be allowed to interfere with the progress of a revolution which deserves the encouragement of every authority.

Other matters, less pleasing to think of, are noticed in the article to which we refer. One of these is the law which constitutes the Hospital on the island exclusively a Penitentiary Hospital, whereby that class of females for whose use it was chiefly intended, and by whom whose use it was chiefly intended, and by whom it is chiefly tenanted, cannot obtain admission until they are committed to prison for some misdemeanor by a magistrate. The effect of this law is most mischievous, as can readily be understood. It leads the women to identify misfortune with villany, to draw no distinction between disease and crime. It forces young and perhaps only partially corrupted of their sex. It destroys the "terror of the law," which is after all the only real safeguard of society, and teaches the poor creatures to steal by accustoming them to the penalty for theft. In fine, it makes a mockery of the

adotaletration of justice. Every day one or two women are committed to the Penitentiar or the Workliouse on their own confession when the magnificate and every one else know perfectly that no orime has been committed, and that the confession is from beginning to end a lie. Surely a law which brings forth such fruits ought to be altered, and the Pen-tentiary Hospital either closed on the one hand to the self-committed women, or to the thieves and felons.

It is likewise well that people should think of the condition of the men confined for crime in the Penitentiary. It appears from the article we publish elsewhere, that the criminals in the Penitentiary and the Workhouses are in every respect better off than any class of poor laborers or mechanics. To such an extent has the mania for bettering their condition proceeded, that when their term is out, they can hardly be persuaded to leave the island. There appears to be no necessity for guarding them, as a man must needs be a sad blockhead to want to escape from such a place. It is doubtful whether this is the condition in which the people intended the criminals of this city to spend their period of confinement. And though the moral degradation of a sentence to the island would doubtless answer better in some cases than mere physical inconveniences, it is very questionable whether it would be found to work as a wholesome cor-rective with the bulk of the prisoners for instance with the Irish emigrants, who constitute from seventy to eighty per cent of the inhabitants of every prison and poorhouse in this part of the world.

THAT "SPECIAL DESPATCH" AGAIN .- The small hard shell Dickinson organ in this city is very much annoyed because the Southern journals have copied what it calls our "false telegraphic despatch from Elmira, stating that the democrats and Know Nothings were about to unite in this State." The editor of the small organ should study the English language. Our despatch from Elmira was not "false," in any particular. It merely stated that negotiations had taken place, having for their ultimate object the defeat of the black republicans by the abandonment of a part of the hard ticket. That portion of the hards who think more of men and national conventions than of principles, are naturally amazed at this, and particularly so because it is the pure unadulterated truth. We are willing to furnish political intelligence for all the organs, great and small, but we cannot expect to make it suit all palates. The Southern journals need not take the trouble to contradict that despatch.

MISERY MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS .- The black republican gathering at the Tabernacle last Tuesday night was a funny affair. On the same platform we had the socialist philosophers of the Tribune, the conservative old fogey whigs of Castle Garden, the anti-bank, anti-tariff, anti-protection democrat, General Nye, and the Massachusetts Clay whig, General Wilson-Pierce men, Scott men, Taylor men, Van Buren men, and Garrison men-all fusing on the general platform for negro emancipation and the State spoils. These Brigadiers are queer fellows. Only a few weeks ago we reported a speech made by General Nye to the Cochrane Soft Shell Club; now we find him giving "sonorous John" a terrible dressing. A short time since, General Wilson was the exponent of the Know Nothings in Massachusetts, who thrust greatness upon bim by sending him to the Senate. Now, he reviles all secret political societies, and labors to kick over the ladder by which he climbed to glory.

HE Won't Go .- The Albany Atlas, read out of the democratic party by the Washington organ, won't go out. Free soil as the Atlas man is, he still regards Mr. Pierce as "a man and a brother."

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important News from Mexico NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12, 1855

The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port, with ates from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst. General Alvarez had been elected President by the Colege at Cuernavaca, but the military power will deny him entrance into the capital, and hard fighting is antici-

La Vega bad withdrawn from civil power, having reused to obey the orders of Alvarez to arrest the fugitive ministers of Santa Anna, and arm the National Guard. His predecessor in office had again assumed his duties. The rumers that were current to the effect that the American Minister had furnished money and arms to Alvarez, and rigned a protectorate, have been denied by both Gen. Alvarez and Mr. Gadsden.

From Washington.
THE KNOW NOTHING ORGAN—THE CASE OF CAPTAIN REYNOLDS—ARRIVALS, ETC.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1855.
I was informed this evening that the Organ is about to

change hands, Mr. Bryce, of New York, having purchased one balf of the establishment. Mr. Burwell, the present editor, goes out.

missal of Captain Reynolds by the President. His friends allege that he should have been notified, that he might refute the charges.

Senator Badger, of North Carolina: Hon. Washington Boyd, of Missouri; and Hon. H. L. Johnson, of New York, arrived to-day. Nomination for Assembly.

STRACUSE, Oct. 13, 1856. Dr. R. F. Stevens was to-day nominated by the American party as their candidate for member of Assembly, in the Third district.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83%; Reading, 47%; Long Island, 13%; Morris Canal, 14%; Pennsylvania Railrond, 45%

New ORLEANS, Oct. 12, 1855.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day, 10,500 bales. The sales of the week add up 50,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 40,000 bales, against 28,000 last year. The receipts up to this time, as compared with those of last year, are 94,000 bales alead. The stock on hand is 155,000 bales. Sugar has defined for: fair selling at 6%c. a 6%c. Flour is a fifte higher: cales at 88 28 a 88 37. Corn 74c. Freights—Cotton, to Havre, 11%c. Sterling exchange, 7 a 7% per cent prem. Prime barrellard, 11c. Coffee—Sales of the week, 7,000 bags. Stock on band, 22,000 bags. Prime, 11%c. a 11%c.

Aleany, Oct. 13—12:30 P. M.

Our flour market is unchauged. In grain the sales comprise 8,500 bushels bailey, at \$1345, \$4125 for four rowed. A few car loads of corn at 92c., and a small lat of cats at 46c, for State. Whiskey is at 403ce. There have been no canal receipts this morning.

## CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

We resume our notice of new first class houses, continuing our progress down town from Thirty seventherect, where we ended in a former prificle.

On Thirty-sixth street, between Sixth avenue and Fifth there is but little building going on this year; jobs are west about 24,500. One hundred and fifty feet cast of firth a volue, on south side, Messrs, Vonning & Barr are commencing a brown stone house, 25x50, four stories and high basement; house and lot about \$16,000.

On the north side, a little west of the middle of the block Messrs, Van Norden and McCallan are building.

block, Messrs. Van Norden and McClellan are builting, each a house for himself, 20x 0, four stories and high basement. They have one peculiarity: they are to be built—the fronts—af New Brantwick stone, the same as that now being asad by Mr. Hartist in Pertyrhed street, already, spoken of. It is harder and is thought to be a more durable stone than the brown. There is a handsome new house of the same stone on the south side of Twenty-lifth street, nearly opposite Trinity chapel. Masses. Dunean & Soumanis new banking house, corner of Nassau and Bingstreets, is also of the same stone. There is also the penty imported Frenchstone, white, of which numerous specimens, and some exceedingly expensive, are springing up in various parts of the city. The Nassau Bank, corner of Beekman street, is a down town specimen. Up town, if we remanber right, br. Cockroft, between Fifth and Sixth avenue, last season, somewhere in the neighborhood of Eightenth street, built a handsome house for himself of this stone; and more recently, Mr. H. W. Fiels, Jr., is halloling the French hotel, at the junction of Fifth avenue, Breadway and Twenty-second struct, of this assue alone, altogether to cost nearly \$100,000. Mr we shall successful a calling public file street, a little west of Sixth avenue, Mr. Finday is just commencing a number of new houses after the pettern of Bartonie, in Thirty syrach street. We have not include them more fully in connection with the same kind of houses building opposite on Thirty-fifth street, well alone of \$4,500 per lot.

Between Fifth avenue and Malloon, in this street, there is nothing new, Moss Larkin, when he sied lasp senson, left fourteen unfinished first class houses, eight on the east side of Fifth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth street we have not included, but it is our impression the whole fourteen on the south side of Thirty sixth street. We have not included, but it is our impression the whole fourteen block, Messrs. Van Norden and McClellan are building each a house for himself, 29x10, four stories and high

on the south side of Thirty-sixth street. We have not included, but it is our impression the whole fourteen have fallen into Mr. Paine's hands. Lots in this part of Thirty-sixth street are about as high, if not the highest, priced of any street are about as man, it has the ingrest, priced of any street loss on Marray Hill. One year ago they were actually sold on the north side of the street for \$5,000 each, cash. And atthough we have heard of no sales this season, we are quite sure they cannot be bought for less than an advance of \$500 on the above

street, two first class mansions are going up. Mr. John B. Murray owned on this corner of the avenue 65 feet 10 inches, or one-third of the whole front, exactly answer inches, or one-third of the whole front, exactly answering to Mr. Phelps' third on the opposits side of the avenue. This corner he has for a long time reserved for himself. Of the 65 feet 10 inches, Mr. Murray takes 37 feet 6 inches; and his brother-in-law, Robf. M. Olyphant, takes the balance, 28 feet 4 inches. Both these gentlemen are building of brick, with brown stone basement, three stories. Mr. Murray, 56 feet deep; Mr. Olyphant, 50 feet deep; Mr. Olyphant, 50 feet deep, with an avenue 10 hy 35 feet. We 50 feet deep, with an extension 19 by 35 feet. We doubt if Mr. Murray's corner is surpassed by any corner in town in point of eligibility. It is on the sunny slope of the bill. It is on Madison avenue, and therefore more retired than Fifth avenue. And the improvements on the opposite side of the avenue, by Messrs. Phelps, Podge & Co., are only equalled in genuine aristocracy by Waddell's front, and surpassed nowhere. Murray's is the northwest corner, and in that respect is the best of the four corners. The northwest corner is considered the best, inasmuch as it has the content of the corners. double advantage of oring on the north side of the street and on the west side of the avenue, which are superior, respectively, to the east side of the avenue and to the respectively, to the east side of the avenue and to the south side of the street. Consequently, the southeast corner is the poorest of the four. There is not, perhaps, a great difference between the northeast corner and the southwest corner. And here we may remark that although the general preference is to lots on the north side of the street, on account of the houses having a sunny exposure and in the winter a dry sidewalk more free from ice, yet something like one person in half a dezen will decidedly prefer a house on the south side of ers, fruits, &c., to say nothing of a more agreeable side-walk in hot weather. In comparing the east and west sides of the avenues, the argument, like the stirrup of a lady's saidle, is all on one side. Pedestrianism on a hot day, P. M., can scarcely be performed at all on an easton that side. In the winter, too, the cold winds come against the defenceless fronts of houses situated of east side of the avenues. The rear rooms, however, will be very cheerful.

Between Madison and Fourth avenue, on the some handsome improvements are going forward. On the southeast corner of Madison avenue Mr. George D. Phelps is just commencing another magnificent dwel ling, 32:11x78:10, and which will probably cost to build some \$25,000 or \$30,000. Murray Hill will long have oc. casion to remember this gentleman. His own domestic mansion, on the north side of this street, east of Madison avenue, is an ornament to the city—some 45 or 50 feet front. Directly opposite, and in the rear of the above southeastern corner house now just begun, are two more four story brown stone houses lately built by him, as well as money could build such houses; one 37 and the other 30 feet front, and worth, roughly, \$1,000 per front foot. In addition to these improvements, Mr. Phelps has taken a public spirited part, although doubtless in secordance with his private interests, in causing the enrines of the Harlem and New Haven Railroad cars to be removed from Thirty-second to Forty-second atrects an ordimon Council, and to be executed within the ensuing year. These engines are undoubtedly a great nui-sance, and the time must come before long whey they will be compelled to remove still further from the thickly settled parts of the city. Prior to the pass ing of this ordinance Murray Hill, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, and from Thirty-second to Forty-second streets, was a desert, and must have remained such, the smoke from the engines being insufferable. Since that, however, brown stone houses have sprung up there like magic, and the hill will soon be all by it one of the handsomest and most desirable parts of the city. The eastern exposurs of houses on the east side of Lexington avenue—say from Militam's white marble fronts up to Thirty-ninth street—will always command a fine view of the East river, as there is nothing to obstruc the view, the ground falling off rapidly down to Third

On the south side of the street, next adjoining Phelps' 30 feet front house above noticed, Mr. John Kerr 20 feet front house above noticed, Mr. John Kerr, brewer, is just commencing a first class 25x70 house, with stable, in the rear, on Thirty-fifth street; and next to him, and within 60 feet of Benj. M. Whitlock's corner, Mr. Isaac H. Smith is going to build a 30x70 feet house, also with stable, on Thirty-fifth street. And when the brothers Whitlock strike in with their intended improvements on the two corners of Fourth avenue—which have only been awaiting the action of the Harlem Railroad Company— this will be one of the finest portions of the town, if is be

not so already.

Between Fourth and Lexington avenues there are severe ral new improvements on this street. On the north side about 100 feet west of Lexington avenue, Messrs. Kennedy about 100 feet west of Lexington avenue, Messrs, Kennely and Howe are finishing five brown stone houses, English basements, 16 feet 8 inches by 60 feet, four stories. Next east, and on the northwest corner Lexington avenue, Messrs, Kilpatrick and M'Pherson are just commencing five three story and high basement brown stone houses

On the south side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue, and directly opposite the above mentioned, Mr. Middeam is finishing off two, and also just commencing a third adjoining, brown stone houses 25x50, three stories and high basement, at \$11,000; these are the cheapest first class, 25 feet front brown stone houses we have noticely it is a description of house very much wanted—we mean something more nearly approaching the old-fashiomed. this a description of nouse very much wanted—to mean comething more nearly approaching the old-fashionaditwo story, attie and basement house, which necessarily had some pretensions to gentility, because it was not big enough to be converted into a hotelor bearding house,

nor yet into barnecks for fresh recruits to republicanism. Next adjoining the last named of Mildrum's, Mr. Hamilton, builder, is also just commencing two more, differing but little from Mildrum's, except that they are to be five feet deeper, and said to be more expansive by two or three thousand dollars.

Lots along in this part of the street are worth about \$3,250 each.